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THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Department of
Social Services
(Formerly Department of Public Welfare)
OF THE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1972
Volume I

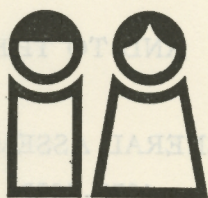
R. ARCHIE ELLIS
Commissioner



PRINTED UNDER DIRECTION OF
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

South Carolina
Department of
Social Services
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1972

R. ARCHIE ELLIS
Commissioner



COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES
FOR TRANSMITTAL TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
AND TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
1971 - 1972

*To the South Carolina Board of Social Services
Columbia, South Carolina*

Dear Board Members:

Submitted herewith is the Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Social Services for transmittal to His Excellency, the Governor and the General Assembly of South Carolina. This report summarizes the Department's activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1972. Upon request, the Department will furnish, in the form of special reports, any statistical or financial information not carried in this report which the Governor, the General Assembly, or the Board may desire.

Again, as in previous years, my sincere appreciation for the outstanding assistance and support in the affairs of the Department of Social Services is expressed to the Governor, members of the Legislature and State Government, members of the State Board, Advisory Committee members, the staff and employees of the State and County Departments, and others too numerous to mention.

Cordially yours,

R. ARCHIE ELLIS
Commissioner

Columbia, South Carolina

November 15, 1972

To the South Carolina Board of Social Services
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Board Members:

Submitted herewith is the Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Social Services, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1972. Upon request, the Department will furnish a copy of this report to the Governor and the General Assembly of South Carolina. This report summarizes the Department's activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1972. Upon request, the Department will furnish a copy of this report to the Governor and the General Assembly of South Carolina.

*To His Excellency, Governor John C. West, and the Honorable
Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

Gentlemen:

The thirty-fifth Annual Report of the State Department of Social Services, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1972, is herewith submitted in compliance with the requirements of Section 71-19 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. T. K. McDONALD, *Chairman*
South Carolina Board of Social Services

Columbia, South Carolina

November 15, 1972

BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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FRED D. LOCKHART	<i>Chief of Data Processing</i>
MRS. FEREBE S. CONE	<i>Staff Development and Training</i>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

	PAGE
Organization Chart	8
Public Assistance	9
Children and Family Services	16
Medical Assistance—Title XIX	24
Field Services	25
Data Processing	26
Staff Development and Training	27
Table 1	30
Table 2	31
Table 3	32
Table 4	33
Table 5	34
Table 6	35
Table 7	36
Chart 1	37
Chart 2	38

VOLUME II

Funds and Finances — (Published as a Separate Document)

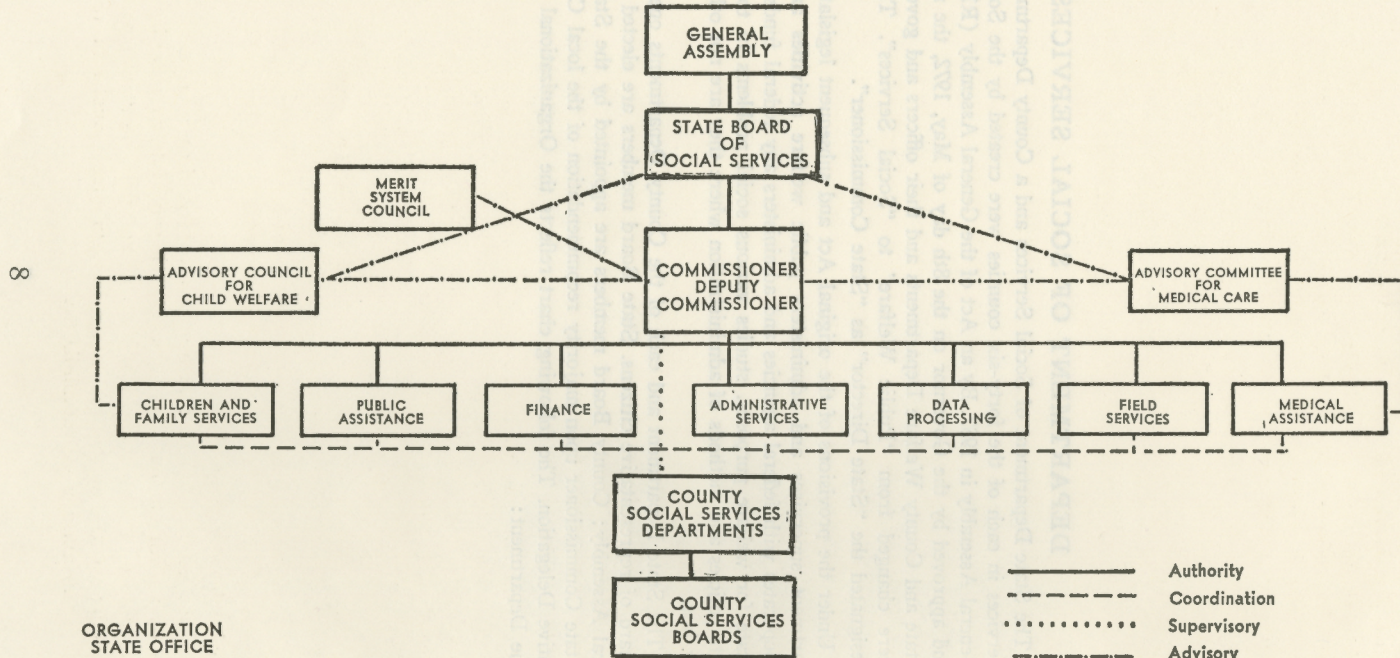
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The State Department of Social Services and a County Department of Social Services in each of the forty-six counties were created by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1937. By an Act of the General Assembly (R1338, H3108) and approved by the Governor on the 8th day of May, 1972, the names of the State and County Welfare Departments and their officers and governing bodies were changed from "Public Welfare" to "Social Services". The Act also designated the "State Director" as "State Commissioner".

Under the provisions of the original Act and subsequent legislation, the Department supervises and administers public welfare activities and functions, cooperates with federal agencies and administers any federal funds granted the State for welfare purposes, studies various social problems in the State, and sets policies and methods of administration where they are not otherwise fixed by law.

The State Department and each of the County Departments operate under a board of representative citizens. State Board members are elected by the General Assembly; County Board members are appointed by the State Board or State Commissioner upon majority recommendation of the local County Legislative Delegation. The following chart reflects the Organizational Structure of the Department:

**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202**



ORGANIZATION
STATE OFFICE

Rev. 15 Nov. 72

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The public assistance programs described below are designed to provide financial assistance for meeting the daily needs of individuals in accordance with Federal and State regulations. In the five categories of cash assistance, unmet need is the common essential.

Some changes in regulations and simplification of policy and procedures in administration of public assistance include the following items.

The use of the simplified determination of eligibility for public assistance continues on a statewide basis for the applicant and recipient of the adult categories of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Needy Blind and Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled. Budgeting of cases includes rounding of income as well as rounding needs figures. Shelter cost up to the maximum amounts allowable is budgeted to the advantage of related recipient groups living in the same household. Extension of the disregard of the \$4.00 increase in benefits for the recipients of Social Security and Railroad Retirement continues through December 1972. Budget standards for AFDC cases have been increased; however, the ratable reduction applied changed from 48% to 50% to keep payments for Aid to Families with Dependent Children cases within funds allocated under State appropriations. The Brooke Amendment provides that if a public assistance recipient is residing in low rent housing and his rent is reduced, his public assistance grant is not to be reduced for that cause.

Clients continue receiving a written fifteen-day advance notice of proposed action to terminate, suspend, or reduce assistance. The client is insured of an opportunity to respond to the proposed change by furnishing additional information to substantiate need or eligibility, or may appeal the decision. If the appeal is made during the fifteen-day advance notice period, the client's assistance may be continued pending the decision. The appeals procedure and fair hearing process have been revised to expedite the process and decision.

Coordination and exchange of Social Security Benefit information and public assistance grants continue. Procedures were developed to aid in obtaining Social Security numbers for all recipients not having a number. Studies were made for planning purposes of the AFDC caseload related to the Talmadge Amendments and proposed HRI, and of concurrent receipt of Old Age Assistance and Social Security Benefits. Assistance and services continue to be provided to eligible applicants and recipients under the agreement with Vocational Rehabilitation Services.

Other simplification and consolidation of forms and procedures are being considered to aid the caseworkers in providing more prompt action on assistance and services.

A change in Federal regulations provided that responsibility and payments for care of eligible patients in intermediate care facilities be transferred from Title XI to Title XIX of the Social Security Act. However, eligibility of the patient for categorical assistance must still be determined as for any other Medicaid eligibility.

Licensed boarding home charges and allowable payments remain at a maximum charge of \$125.00 per month and a maximum award of \$100.00 per month under the Federal wage and price controls established. In a study of boarding homes over the two-year period February 1970 to February 1972, it was found that the number of licensed boarding homes increased from 44 to 71, with the bed capacity increasing from 1,085 to 1,578. The trend of boarding homes seems to be toward smaller, home-like institutions.

The division of work and responsibilities in the county departments between caseworkers handling the eligibility determination, or income maintenance functions, and services have been implemented for the adult categories.

Old Age Assistance

Special criteria for eligibility for Old Age Assistance include these: the individual must be 65 years of age or over, be a citizen of the United States, and be willing for the Department of Social Services to file a claim or debt against his estate after his death for the amount of Old Age Assistance received. The Claim Law was repealed effective June 30, 1972 (Ref. R-1857, H-3161, General Appropriation Act for 1972-1973).

The number of cases receiving Old Age Assistance declined steadily but slowly during the year. In July 1971 a total of 19,186 persons in 17,631 cases were receiving Old Age Assistance. In June 1972 a total of 18,960 persons in 17,353 cases were receiving benefits. The average payment per case was \$48.73 in July 1971, but increased to \$48.99 in June 1972. Total net expenditures for the year were \$10,161,714.79. The maximum award remained at \$80.00 per month.

Aid to the Needy Blind

Defective vision is the unique characteristic for this category. For a person to qualify, he must have no vision, or have vision so defective with correcting glasses that he cannot perform ordinary activities for which eyesight is essential. Visual acuity must be established by a report from an ophthalmologist or optometrist and approval obtained from the State Office in accordance with regulations. No age restrictions apply to Aid to Needy Blind recipients.

The number of persons receiving Aid to the Needy Blind was 2,264 in 1,884 cases in July 1971, with an average payment of \$66.34 per case. The number of recipients changed only slightly during the year, with 2,246 persons in 1,878 cases receiving an average payment of \$67.19 per case in the month of June 1972. The total net expenditures for the fiscal year were \$1,494,362.88. The maximum award remained at \$95.00.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

To qualify under this category, the child or children must be deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. A child must also be under 21 years of age, or be attending school if between ages 18 and 21, to qualify for assistance. The upward trend in the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children has continued.

In July 1971 a total of 82,872 persons in 21,287 cases received an average payment of \$76.36 per case. Of those recipients, 62,393 were children who received \$26.05 average payment each for the month. In June 1972 a total of 99,474 persons in 26,079 cases received an average payment of \$75.15 per case. The children, numbering 74,491, received an average payment of \$26.31 each for June 1972. The total net expenditures for the fiscal year were \$21,237,394.92. There was no maximum award, but the ratable reduction of 48 per cent was increased to 50 per cent effective April 1972.

Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled

The characteristics of recipients 18 years of age or over for this category are total and permanent disability due to mental and/or physical impairments which preclude the person engaging in substantially gainful employment within his competence or of performing duties necessary to homemaking. The disability must be established by a medical-social evaluation and approval for authorization obtained through the Medical Review Team in the State Office. The trend continues to show a steady increase in the number of cases.

In July 1971 a total of 13,376 persons in 11,537 cases received an average payment of \$56.66 per case. In June 1972 a total of 14,212 persons in 12,354 cases received an average payment of \$57.12 per case. The total net assistance payments for the fiscal year were \$7,924,865.26. The maximum award remains at \$80.00 per month.

General Assistance

This program, financed entirely from State funds, is for the purpose of preventing suffering, distress and need among persons not otherwise provided for by the Federal-State categories of assistance described above. The program currently is restricted to individuals who are totally disabled for a temporary period, who are in need and who are not eligible for other types of assistance. Necessary reviews of medical-social information are completed by the district field supervisors as part of the determination of temporary and total disability, an eligibility factor of General Assistance. A gap in providing assistance continues to be found for the group of needy persons who are not considered eligible for either type of total disability assistance.

The number of persons receiving General Assistance in July 1971 was 170 in 139 cases. The average payment per case was \$38.81. By June 1972 the caseload statewide was increased to 326 persons in 263 cases receiving an average payment of \$39.13 per case. The total net expenditures in assistance to persons in this category were \$71,081.48 for the fiscal year. The maximum award continued to be \$40.00 per month.

QUALITY CONTROL IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

A Quality Control system is in operation as a Unit in the Public Assistance Division. The purposes of this system are to determine the extent to which those receiving public assistance are eligible, the correctness of assistance payments and to assure that rates of ineligibility and incorrect payments are held at minimum levels. The Quality Control system also determines erroneous denials of assistance to applicants and recipients.

The Quality Control Program in South Carolina operates in accordance with Federal guidelines and strives to hold the incidence of errors in public assistance cases below pre-established tolerance limits of error. This is accomplished in three ways: (1) a continuous review of a statistically reliable, statewide sample of cases; (2) regular analysis of the case findings; and (3) corrective and remedial action where tolerance limits are exceeded. The case record reviews and field investigations on cases selected for the Quality Control sample are done by case analysts employed in the Quality Control Unit.

From July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972, Quality Control reviewed a total of 4,769 cases. Of this number, 660 were recipients of assistance in one of the adult categories of assistance, 1,183 were recipients of assistance in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children category, and 1,141 were reviewed for Medicaid eligibility. This was a total of 2,984 active cases reviewed. The total negative sample of cases, which is composed of cases where assistance had been terminated or assistance denied, was 1,785.

The focus in Quality Control is on the validity of caseload and not on worker performance.

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR AGED, BLIND AND DISABLED

The State Plan for Titles I, X, or XIV of the Social Security Act Service Programs for Aged, Blind or Disabled Persons was revised and expanded effective April 1, 1972. The revised plan includes provisions for serving optional groups, including the former applicant and recipient, and the potential applicant or recipient who is likely to become an applicant or recipient of financial assistance within five years of the date of the request for services. Optional services were also made available. Emphasis is being placed on hard-core, measurable, goal-oriented services of which casework and counseling are an integral part. Services are to be related to removal of individual and social barriers which prevent vulnerable individuals from attaining or maintaining the maximum level of personal and social functioning that is feasible for them. The goals of the services rendered include, as appropriate, maximum capability for self-support, self-care or family care, community-based care and institutional care.

Purchase of eligible services for eligible clients through providers under contract is now possible through the revised State Plan. Administrative agreements related to purchase of services were completed with many State and local agencies prior to the end of the fiscal year. Additional negotiations and approval from the Regional Office of the Social and Rehabilitation Service are necessary before reimbursement for services can be implemented.

South Carolina opted to retain the assistance programs of Old Age Assistance (Title I), Aid to the Needy Blind (Title X), and Aid to the

Totally and Permanently Disabled (Title XIV) under the separate titles of the Social Security Act, rather than combining them administratively under Title XVI (Aid to the Aged, Blind or Disabled). Thus the service program for the aged, blind, and disabled is covered under the same titles as for the categorical assistance programs.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE PROGRAM—ARTS AND CRAFTS

Homemakers as employees of the Department of Social Services render varied services in accordance with a casework service plan to eligible individuals of all ages in their place of residence. Homemakers may open a door for a client to remain in or return to his own home or community; they may serve as a bridge to change a feeling of "uselessness" to "usefulness." The homemaker, from her unique position in having more frequent and intimate contacts with the individual or family, may obtain additional information and see problems to be referred to the caseworker.

In-service training and workshops are provided to the homemakers to enable them to better work with their clients. Services to be offered by them under the case plans are based on the assessment of needs, desires and capacities. The homemaker seeking to help must be able to tolerate and handle dependency, hostility or overattachment. She must learn that, in most problem situations, team work among several disciplines is essential and that multiple services must be coordinated.

Services may include the following:

1. Helping the client to want to do things—"To get up and live."
2. Helping him in the management of his personal affairs and how to dispense with such help when no longer needed; teaching homemaking through instruction in managing the family budget, supervising children, cleaning, cooking and a variety of other subjects in line with the client's interests; betterment of inadequate or unhealthful housing and inadequate income; aid in meeting health problems.
3. Supplying new means of expression and communication through arts and crafts by providing instructions in sewing, toys, costume jewelry, weaving, crocheting and worthwhile craft projects to help subsidize income.
4. Assisting in finding work for the homebound, aged, or disabled who are able to perform tasks of therapeutic or remunerative nature.

Finished products produced by clients will follow one or two methods of disposition:

1. The merchandise may be returned to the State Office for shipment to customers and labor paid to individual.
2. The client may elect to forward cash value of raw material and dispose of finished goods locally.

The field of homemaker service is becoming more vital and more important yearly.

Below is a report of the activities of Homemaker Service Arts and Crafts for the year 1971-1972. Figures for labor are representative of only those clients unable to sell in the counties.

Number of counties participating in the program	24
Raw material issued	\$2,120.37
Finished products sold through the State Office	\$4,094.55
Labor paid to counties	\$1,981.51
Amount deposited with Finance Division (Cash received for raw materials and finished products sold)	\$4,630.73
Workshops conducted	15

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The Food Stamp Program is a program which is designed to improve the nutrition of low-income families by increasing their food purchasing ability and thereby expanding the utilization of the nation's agriculture abundance by enlarging the market for foods. Thus, the purpose of the Food Stamp Program is to provide an effective means of utilizing the nation's abundance of food to safeguard the health and well-being of the nation's population and raise levels of nutrition among low-income households. Increased utilization of food in establishing and maintaining adequate national levels of nutrition promotes the distribution of our agriculture abundances in a beneficial manner and strengthens our agricultural economy.

The Food Stamp Program enables eligible households to have more nutritious meals by providing families with more money and by offering nutrition education to interested homemakers. So that eligible households will boost their food stamp expenditures, they are required to invest the amount of money they are normally expected to spend for food. They are issued an additional amount of food coupons to permit them to purchase more and better foods. Families thus use their coupons to increase their food purchases and not as a substitute for the usual food expenditures.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service Officers-in-Charge, we are responsible for coordinating with nutrition committees in the planning and implementing of a nutrition education program, designed for educating the low-income families in the wise utilization of their increased purchasing power. These nutrition committees work with representatives from various agencies and Community Action Programs.

As was stated in our annual report for the year ending June 30, 1971, South Carolina was the first state in the nation to extend mail coupon issuance for all of its counties. Before mail issuance, food stamp recipients in South Carolina could only purchase their issuance of food coupons at food stamp offices serving their counties. This meant that many elderly persons or others who lived long distances from the food stamp offices and had no transportation could not take advantage of the Food Stamp Program. According to the latest food stamp program statistics, approximately 20% of the total transactions is now handled by mail.

Another program which has proven to be very successful this year is the Public Assistance Voluntary Withholding Program. In this program the food stamp cash requirement is deducted from the public assistance award and the monthly allotment of food coupons is mailed to the recipient. This program has added greatly to our ability to conduct the

Food Stamp Program and to better meet the needs of the underprivileged in our state.

This year has been one of progress and production. We have seen an extension and maximum use of mail issuance, modification of the program and many other improvements. During the year, many changes were made as a result of the revised regulations which were effective in South Carolina on January 1, 1972. The new regulations are expected to strengthen the program and make it a more effective weapon in eliminating hunger in South Carolina. Some of the major changes are as follows:

- (1) Uniform national income and resource eligibility standards.
- (2) Increased allotment of food stamps for recipients.
- (3) Free food stamps for the very poor.

The following statistics give a complete summary of the participation in the program during the fiscal year:

SUMMARY OF FOOD STAMP OPERATION

	Cash Received			Total Participation
	Participant	Bonus	Total	
July 1971	\$ 1,617,907.00	\$ 5,189,512.00	\$ 6,807,419.00	285,709
Aug. 1971	1,685,694.00	5,380,604.00	7,066,298.00	294,644
Sept. 1971	1,691,864.00	5,440,785.00	7,132,649.00	299,043
Oct. 1971	1,721,574.00	5,591,703.00	7,313,277.00	302,028
Nov. 1971	1,761,823.00	5,508,509.00	7,270,332.00	307,169
Dec. 1971	1,765,821.00	5,544,127.00	7,309,948.00	306,253
Jan. 1972	1,827,431.00	5,790,796.00	7,618,227.00	316,830
Feb. 1972	2,053,340.00	6,028,673.00	8,082,013.00	345,355
Mar. 1972	2,232,773.00	6,311,571.00	8,544,344.00	356,818
Apr. 1972	2,246,785.00	6,290,926.00	8,537,711.00	355,103
May 1972	2,320,161.00	6,248,312.00	8,568,473.00	356,814
June 1972	2,416,001.00	6,443,305.00	8,859,306.00	367,326
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	\$23,341,174.00	\$69,768,823.00	\$93,109,997.00	

CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

The goal of Children and Family Services is to perform those tasks which help families function better as families and as individuals; to strengthen parent-child relationships; to link "troubled" and "troublesome" children and families to the services they need in order to prevent family breakdown; to provide supplemental help to parents through homemaker services, day care, and other supportive services which help them in their parenting role; to provide substitute care when it is needed on a temporary basis through foster family homes, specialized group homes or institutions; to work toward reuniting families when this is possible; and, when this cannot be done, to seek a permanent plan for the child or children through adoption or other suitable permanent care.

The thrust of the Children and Family Services program is to give service *before* the situation has reached a crisis, and, to *prevent* families and their children from reaching a level of total dependency. For those who have already become dependent prior to reaching the agency, the goal is to help them toward self-care and self-support, and to move them to the maximum extent possible, toward complete independence.

Services to children and their families provided by Department of Social Services staff and facilities increased in quality with more comprehensive programs and resources and increased in quantity with 49,434 families and 131,780 children served during the year. This is an increase of approximately 17% in the number of families, and an increase of approximately 15% in the number of children served over the last fiscal year.

The focus and aim of services is directed toward (1) children in their own homes and their families; (2) children in substitute care and their families, foster parents, and/or institutional staff; (3) children in supplemental care and their families, and child care staff and facilities; and (4) specialized services such as adoption, homemaker services, the WIN program, licensing services, and service to unmarried mothers.

CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES

As a social agency we have strong convictions that a child has the best prognosis for reaching his maximum potential in every area of life if he can live out his formative years in a secure home environment where his emotional, psychological and physical needs are met by his parents who are functioning well in their marital and parenting relationship. A total of 97,472 children in their own homes or homes of relatives representing 33,801 families received services during the year.

Family Casework

Casework services, including information and referral as appropriate, provided treatment for problems in family functioning. An average of 5,000 children and 3,000 families received services relative to health needs each month; an average of 350 children and 800 families received services relating to family planning each month; an average of 1,900 children and 1,600 families received education and training services toward self-support each month; an average of 670 families received housing services; an average of 400 families received legal services; and, an average of 4,000 families received family counseling services each month.

Protective Services

Protective services are provided to children in their own home when it is felt that the family is amenable to change in their living pattern and can be helped to alleviate the source of abuse or neglect. It is recognized that family stress and crisis very often can feed into incidents of child abuse or neglect and early detection and provision of casework and concrete services in many instances allow the child to remain in his own home while help is provided to parents to strengthen their parenting abilities. When the situation has become too serious, it may be necessary to help parents and children to be separated, temporarily or sometimes permanently.

Child Abuse

During the Fiscal Year 1971-72 a total of 35 formal Child Abuse Reports were directed toward a central Registry of Child Abuse kept by the Department of Social Services. A more comprehensive Child Abuse Law enacted by the State Legislature effective March 24, 1972 provides a broader base for reporting child abuse and the agency feels that once the provisions of this law are integrated by communities we will have more comprehensive reporting of child abuse cases.

The following statistics relating to the 35 cases reported may be of interest:

Age of Abused Child

0- 6 months	4
7-12 months	3
13-24 months	5
2- 4 years	9
5- 8 years	6
8-12 years	2
12- years	6

Total 35

Race of Child

White	22
Black	13
Total	35

Reported By:

Parent/Relative	0
Doctor/Hospital	21
Law Official/Court Office	4
Neighbor/Friend	4
School	6
Total	35

Nature of Injury:

(More than 1 may apply)

Cases — Bruises, Welts	22
Cases — Abrasions, Lacerations	13
Cases — Wounds, Cuts, and Punctures	6
Cases — Bone Fracture (other than skull)	2
Cases — Burn, Scalding	1
Cases — Skull Fracture	3
Cases — Subdural Hemorrhage or Hematoma	3

Cases — Brain Damage	1
Cases — Death	1
Cases — Other	11
Hospitalization Needed	17
Needed Foster Care	19
Parent Perpetrator	31

SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

When a child's own home is not available to him because of a variety of reasons, he must, when there are no other resources such as relatives to care for him, be provided the protection of substitute care—foster home care or institutional care.

Foster Care

During this year the foster care rendered by the South Carolina Department of Social Services showed an increase in number of families and children served with an average of 1,820 children in foster care each month, representing service to approximately 1,250 families. The children served ranged in age from 3 days for the pre-adoptive infant or abandoned child, to age 18 years for the child who remained in foster care until he reached the age of majority. The reasons for placement of children remain fairly consistent with previous year's figures with approximately 40% placed because of neglect or abuse; approximately 17% placed because of mental illness of parent; approximately 19% placed because of abandonment or desertion by parent; approximately 5% placed because of crisis situations in the family, and the remaining percentages being placed because of request for adoptive planning or other unspecified situations.

The focus of foster care is to provide quality service to all components of the foster care continuum—the natural parent, the foster parents, and the involvement of the caseworker in the total foster care planning process. The agency assumed and realized increased responsibility for providing quality foster care to those whom it served. With research, effort was directed toward factoring out those areas in which the agency needed to improve services to foster children, their families, foster parents, and the community this year. The data gathered from a descriptive study of children in foster care was most helpful in pointing out the need for new legislation in terms of "Termination of Parental Rights"; in looking toward the future in terms of a proposed plan, to be implemented later, for Subsidized Adoption; and to looking toward ameliorating the barriers of adoptive placement for the "special hard-to-place child".

One element of the research dealt with an exploratory study of variables associated with duration of foster care. The purpose of the research was to determine whether ten selective variables had any influence on duration of foster care. It was decided that research to help determine direction of foster care might prove valuable in that it would enable foster care planning to be more rational, and if factors underlying the difference between short and long term foster care were better understood, the agency would be in better position to prevent unnecessary long term care. It also was felt that prediction of duration of foster care would aid in the selection of, and maximum use of, available foster homes.

During the fiscal year there was much attention given to recruitment of additional foster homes and developing specialized foster homes which are needed in order to provide quality foster care. There were more frequent and comprehensive reviews of each child's situation and needs in foster care and more coordination and definition of responsibility between the caseworker and the foster parent. More intensive work with natural parents enabled a larger percentage of children to return to their parents from foster care rather than remaining in foster care until they reach majority age. The agency became increasingly cognizant of the need for subsidized foster homes for emergency placements.

Institutional and Specialized Group Care

There are 38 child care facilities operating in South Carolina. This includes 8 state institutions, 22 child care institutions, 2 child placing agencies, and 7 agency-operated group homes. The 7 group homes include 3 family group homes and 4 "specialized" group homes which are operating progressive open campus programs for boys or girls who are in conflict with authority. Individual and group therapy are methods of treatment. The agency works with all child-caring facilities in an consultative capacity giving help to them to improve and upgrade child care services.

The Department of Social Services gave service to approximately 460 children and 350 families of children in institutions. Service included evaluation of the child's and family's need for this type care, helping in completion of applications for institutional admission and discharge, continued casework with families of institutionalized children, and often serving as liaison between families and institutional staff.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN SUPPLEMENTAL CARE

Supplemental care to children was provided primarily through day care, the purpose of which is to supplement the care and protection a child receives from his parents. The Department of Social Services provided services to 433 day care facilities and 219 day care family homes. Social Services related to child care theory, nutrition and health information, literature concerned with quality day care and workshops for day care operators and their staff. In-service training was also provided for those persons on agency staff who work with day care facilities and children and families who use these facilities.

Day Care Facilities

Operated By Department of Social Services

Children receiving services in the Day Care Centers are being given training in social skills; thus, making it possible for them to remain in their own community.

The Columbia program provides comprehensive child care services to children three through five years of age in two centers, and family day care services in two family homes to children under three. The Columbia program operates as a part of an eight state Southeastern Demonstration Day Care Project. The 25% matching funds for operation are provided through a grant made by the Donner Foundation of New York. The

project is in its third year of operation, this being the last year in which the Donner Foundation funding will be provided. Subsequent years' funding of the 25% matching share will have to be provided through other sources in order for the program to continue. This year's program expansion to include the community of Camp Fornance brought the total number of individual children served to 74 with a total operating budget of \$204,510. This project has served as a training and observation center for agency staff and for other day care operators throughout the State.

The Spartanburg Department of Social Services is responsible for the operation of a Comprehensive Day Care Program and a Homemaker Consumer Education Program. Both programs serve residents of the various Model Cities designated neighborhoods. The Homemaker Education Program has a total operating budget of \$27,841. The 25% matching funds for operation of both programs are provided through a Spartanburg Model Cities grant to the Department of Social Services. The Comprehensive Day Care Program has expanded this year to include a fourth neighborhood which brings the total number of children served by the Day Care Program to 120 with a total operating budget of \$299,774.

Purchase of Services

The largest bulk of purchased services is made possible through grants from the Appalachian Regional Commission. The State Department of Social Services contracted with the Office of the Governor, State Planning and Grants Division, for comprehensive child and family developmental and social services in Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, and Oconee Counties. Services will be available in Greenville County for 890 children and their families, at a cost of \$1,437,493; in Spartanburg County for 380 children and their families, total cost \$556,260; in Oconee County for 234 children and their families, at a total cost of \$548,472; and in Anderson County for 530 children and their families, with a total cost of \$1,235,913.

Services were purchased from Winthrop College, Rock Hill, for Family Education/Day Care for 293 children and their families living in certain specified neighborhoods of Model Cities. These services are made possible through a Model Cities grant to the Department of Social Services. The total cost of the service is \$666,772. The Family Education part of this program was in existence prior to Title IVA purchase of service. The comprehensive social services nature of the combined services possible in a community within Model Cities assures continuing coordinated service delivery for the eligible clients in the area.

Comprehensive child care services are purchased in Aiken, South Carolina from the Services Council of Aiken County. Day care and other social services are available for 45 children and their families at a total cost of \$70,000. The day care service center is the only one available to low income residents of Aiken and is considered of critical importance for employability of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) clients in that community.

The Department of Social Services entered into a contract with the Department of Mental Retardation for comprehensive day care services for mentally retarded children effective July 1971. Since that time day care centers for the trainable retarded child have become a reality in

twelve counties, serving 337 children. Caseworkers are rendering social services to the families of these children. This program has been of great benefit to these children and their families.

Day care centers are projected for every county in the State during 1972.

SPECIALIZED SERVICES

Licensing

The agency carries the responsibility for licensing foster homes and other child caring facilities. The licensing process gives protection to children, their parents, and operators of the foster home or child caring facility and helps insure appropriate use of the individual service and maintains standards for care established for social agencies, foster homes, institutions and day care facilities.

In the first year of licensing, 1956-1957, a total of 287 licenses was issued. This figure has increased steadily over the sixteen years of licensing, and during the current fiscal year, a total of 1,317 licenses was issued.

New foster family home licensing continued a steady rise each year, beginning with 250 and last year reaching 693.

Day care facilities have also shown a steady growth, beginning with 35 for the period 1956-1957 and reaching a total of 610 this past fiscal year.

There are many new cases coming to the Department each week, while many of the older cases are closed each week. This is especially true in foster care where the Department is losing valuable homes which were first licensed in 1956 and in which foster parents have reached retirement age and are no longer physically able to care for the children.

In family day care, many mothers opened their homes while their own children were young and they felt the need to be at home with them. Now, their children are grown and these mothers are accepting outside employment. Also, with education of their own children completed, the extra income is not needed as much and the mothers can discontinue work entirely.

Institutional licensing has increased more than 85% with a great emphasis on the small specialized group homes or agency operated group homes. The majority of large child care institutions are either state or church supported, and exempt from licensing. However, there is a trend in church supported institutions to voluntarily request licensing.

Services To Unwed Parents

Services to unwed parents increased during the year. A total of 1,664 unwed mothers was served during the year with 1,016 being under the age of 21 and 648 being 21 years of age or older. During the year Medicaid coverage was added to the services offered to unwed mothers under the age of 21 being served in the foster care program. This helped facilitate better services and less stress on these unwed mothers served. A total of 41 unwed mothers was served through maternity home care.

Adoption

Agency services in the adoption program are directed toward three groups of people—those natural parents who plan to release their child or

children for adoption, the children who have been released for adoption and those families wishing to adopt.

During the past fiscal year, we had 20% fewer white infants referred for adoption than during the previous year. While this meant fewer white infants were placed, it enabled the agency to place 12% more older children than the previous year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, there were 222 children awaiting placement. With the 148 children referred for adoption, this made a total of 370 children available for placement during the fiscal year. The agency placed 147 children in adoptive homes during the year and made plans other than adoption for six children. Fourteen of these were children with special placement needs. The year ended with 217 children awaiting placement; 87% of these are older children.

A total of 303 children were under supervision in adoptive homes during the year. Adoptions completed were 153; two children were returned to the agency after placement; and 148 children continue under supervision.

In July 1971, the agency had 297 approved adoptive homes on file. With the addition of 271 new homes approved during the year, there was a total of 568 homes available for use; 105 of these families either withdrew their application, moved out of state, or requested their case be closed. After using 144 homes for the placement of children, there are still 319 families awaiting placement of a child. With fewer white babies available for adoption, the agency has found it necessary to give preference to childless couples or those couples with one child. Because of the shortage of infants for placement, it may not be possible to serve all couples wishing to adopt.

Many infants are placed before they are six weeks old. If there is a medical or legal problem, the agency makes an effort to see that the child is placed as quickly as the problem is cleared.

Homemaker Service

This year we have seen more evidence of homes being held together in a crisis and children being able to remain in their own homes without the traumatic experience of placement and separation from their parents through the use of homemaker services *as a part of a casework plan*. Other children have been enabled to remain in school rather than drop out to care for an ill or disabled family member. Some fathers have been able to continue on the job during periods of illness of the mother; and parents have been helped to give better care to children through the teaching by the homemaker of improved home management and child rearing methods.

WIN—Work Incentive Program

Six counties in the State are presently designated as WIN counties—Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, Florence, Darlington and Marion. Three of the six counties evaluated their WIN Programs to be fairly successful and three evaluated their programs as moderately successful.

The Children and Family Services Representative in one area summarizes the WIN Program well in this statement: "The three counties which have WIN Programs in this district are pleased and think that this program has much merit. Much of the success has been due to the personal qualifications of

the WIN Coordinators (Children and Family Service caseworkers) who have demonstrated a positive attitude in support of the WIN Program.

A number of clients have obtained jobs and have been exposed to the 'employment world'. Others have improved their educational level through the basic education classes, and all have been exposed to a new environment beneficial to their well-being. Although we do hope for more job placement in the future, we consider the program successful and advantageous.

It is anticipated that the WIN program will undergo many changes in the next year due to the "Talmadge Amendments".

TOWARD A SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

This year the Department has been involved in an exciting venture of joining hands with other agencies in an effort to make a more effective use of State dollars and to build a sound Social Service Delivery System for our State:

- To develop a system so that people will know where to go to have their service needs met.
- To prevent duplication, overlapping, and fragmentation of services.
- To avoid the demoralizing and expensive actuality or appearance of sending clients from one place to another to try to get help.

The ultimate goal of this effort will be: social services which are *available* in the "*right*" place and *easily accessible* to all who need them.

We enter the new year with hope—hope that our goal can be accomplished. This will not come about suddenly. It will be a gradual emerging of a social service delivery system to which all agencies can respond in a positive way and which will truly reach "down or up" to join hands with those who need our help in a *dignified* and *uplifting* way—a way which will allow freedom to function to their full potential as human beings and as members of family groups and the community.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE — TITLE XIX

The Medical Assistance Program, Medicaid, budgeted for approximately \$38,310,166, continued providing physician, durable medical equipment, hospital, skilled nursing home, intermediate care facility, drugs and home health care services to the "Categorically Needy" during Fiscal Year 1972. The Medicaid Program in South Carolina does not include the "Medically Needy".

The drug section processed approximately 1,600 special requests for drugs not listed on the formulary. Each such request requires individual medical evaluation. Over 953,000 prescription requests were paid for when prescribed from the published formulary.

Over five hundred requests for durable medical equipment were received and processed during FY 72 by the Medical Utilization Review Branch.

During FY 72, the Medical Assistance Division experienced a personnel increase of four which brought the total to fifteen personnel assigned to this division. This represents 68% of the twenty-two authorized positions filled. Thirty-three positions are necessary to fully implement the Medicaid Program in South Carolina. The experience level of these individuals allowed emphasis and expansion in the following:

The *Certification Branch* was established in April 1972 to meet HEW's mandate for proper certification of all Skilled Nursing Homes in South Carolina by July 1, 1972. This was accomplished through an inter-agency agreement with the State Board of Health. Responsibility for survey and recommendation as to the facility's compliance with federal regulations rests with the State Board of Health and certification is the responsibility of the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services. Federal regulations will be promulgated for survey and certification of all Intermediate Care Facilities during FY 73.

Charged with insuring proper level of care commensurate with the patient's needs, the *Medical Records Review Branch* had approximately 2,723 patients in Skilled Nursing Homes and approximately 1,687 in Intermediate Care Facilities at the end of FY 72. This was a net reduction of 215 patients in Skilled Nursing Homes and an increase of 649 in Intermediate Care Facilities. The review, requiring 4,756 separate evaluations, enabled the Medical Utilization Review Branch to extend appropriate health care needs to all recipients.

The *Medical Review Team*, formed in January 1972, inspected thirty-eight nursing homes and held 1,079 on-site patient interviews to insure that proper level of care was administered to the patients. This service must be expanded during FY 73 to include the State and T.B. Hospitals and Intermediate Care Facilities.

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program screened 6,975 children during FY 72 and processed these children into varying stages of diagnosis and treatment. Although only children below the age of six were screened, all children under the age of twenty-one will be included during FY-73. Congress intended this new long-range program to insure our young people the opportunity to receive medical services before health problems become chronic and irreversible damage occurs.

The following table reflects the facilities available throughout the State to provide Health Care Services under Title XIX:

	Change Over			Change Over	
	FY 72	FY 71		FY 72	FY 71
Hospitals	72	- 1	With Beds:	12,774	+2,076
Skilled Nursing Homes	76	- 3	With Beds:	4,715	- 65
Intermediate Care Facilities	55	+10	With Beds:	2,045	+ 539

Home Health Care is available in all counties. Home Health Agencies have been reorganized to provide services to a greater number of clients. Special emphasis must be given to Home Health Care plans in accordance with the basic intent of the Medicaid Program.

Title XIX Medicaid recipients totaled 134,882 at the end of FY 72, reflecting a 23% increase in FY 71 and 72. The 20% increase in budget allocations for the same period reflects progress in utilization and efficiency in view of the expanded services rendered and the high cost experienced through record inflation.

FIELD SERVICES

The Division of Field Services has the responsibility for uniform administration of the Public Assistance, Medical Assistance, Adult Services and the Food Stamp Programs in the forty-six counties of the State.

The State is divided into six districts and a Field Representative is assigned to each who coordinates, supervises and evaluates these programs with the County Directors and their staffs. Regular visits are made to each county department for the purpose of developing and maintaining acceptable social services and standards in all phases of the Program. The Field Representative interprets laws, regulations, policies and the outlined procedures of the State Department applicable to the county operation. Knowledge of implementation of the program on the local level enables the Field Services Division to make suggestions for new or expanded programs, procedures, in-service training and specific activities related to improved delivery of services and quality performance. This Division provides a line of communication and liaison between the State and County Departments.

The Field Representative represents to lay groups an interpretation of the State policy and procedures. Active participation with counties on problems of the community, offering leadership and stimulating development of resources, are the responsibilities of this staff.

The Volunteer Services Program was initiated during the fiscal year. Activities of volunteers in many counties are providing the Agency hundreds of hours of meaningful, valuable time. Volunteers from all walks of life, from all backgrounds and all facets of the community are being used to add a new and richer dimension to services offered by the Agency. It is anticipated that increased growth and activity in this area will help us to continue to strive to meet the needs of persons we serve.

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

DATA PROCESSING

The Data Processing Division has the responsibility for providing data processing support to the State Office and all of the forty-six counties. Although a high rate of personnel turnover existed in the division during FY-72, the overall objectives of the Division were achieved. The Division continued to make progress and improvements in all areas relating to system design and programming. Primary emphasis has been placed on the development case and the medical management information systems which will greatly benefit the Department in preparing federal and state reports in the future.

In the area of Public Assistance, new documentation has been designed and evaluated which will expedite the flow of information for all client cases. This form known as Public Assistance Turnaround Document will enable the Department to have, for the first time, a client case informational file on line for future use in the Division. Current plans are to fully implement the documentation procedures during FY 73.

The volume of Food Stamp cases continues to grow at a very high rate during this Fiscal Year. The total number of households receiving Food Stamps through the electronic data processing system as of July 1, 1971 was approximately 79,267 and on June 30, 1972 this number had increased to approximately 97,878, thus resulting in an approximate 22.5% increase for FY 72. This Division has an approximate 20% change to the Food Stamp file which is accumulated on a monthly basis.

During this Fiscal Year a programmed terminal machine was installed in one of the counties to handle the increased workload in the Food Stamp Program. This terminal has a paper tape output which the county sends to the Data Processing Division, thereby, eliminating the key punch step which was formerly performed in the Data Processing Division. As a result of the installation of this machine, better efficiency and support to the counties has been accomplished and a decrease of three personnel was achieved. Plans are underway which will place a minimum of one terminal unit in each of the forty-six counties during the Fiscal Year 1973.

A redesign of the Food Stamp ATP card has been accomplished which permitted it to be enclosed as a self-contained envelope. This has greatly reduced the hand processing of the ATP card at the State Office level. This also enables the ATP card to offer a variable purchase option to the client.

Computer utilization continued to show more effective use during FY 72 by a 20% usage factor over the previous Fiscal Year. The Division operates with two complete workforce shifts and for two weeks out of each month the Division is required to work three shifts due to an increased workload.

During this Fiscal Year, Medical Assistance Claims generated by the Title XIX Program (Medicaid) continued to increase by approximately 25% over last reporting period. This caseload increase was absorbed and data processed with no significant problems encountered.

During the past Fiscal Year this Division has continuously searched for methods which will improve the Data Processing operations in order to provide more efficient services to the State Department and the counties.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

One of the major functions of Research and Statistics is the responsibility for all federal reports pertaining to categorical caseloads, payments to or in behalf of individuals covered under the several categories, medical payments in behalf of individuals covered by Medicaid, and social services provided by the several County Departments of Social Services. This office is also responsible for pulling a sample of categorical cases for quality control review on a random sample basis and making required reports and an analysis on the findings of the quality control reviewers. Periodic characteristics and demographic surveys are conducted on the categorical caseloads.

Research and Statistics publishes a monthly report, *Statistics*, which covers, by category and county, applications, cases receiving payments, and payments. Also included are medical payments, by type of service provided, and information on food stamp participants. The current distribution of this publication is approximately 525. It is available to interested persons who wish to be placed on the mailing list.

This office also provides the Commissioner and other administrative personnel with projected costs, caseloads trends, and other data as requested. During FY 72 there was a great deal of focus on activities of the Department of Social Services which required considerable input from Research and Statistics.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

During 1971-72, Staff Development and Training made much progress toward its purpose of providing staff with training opportunities to: acquire or increase the competency needed to obtain the highest degree of service for individuals, families, and communities served by this Department; facilitate cooperative efforts of all units and divisions in the development and utilization of manpower for helping clients to work toward the quality of life to which each aspires; and, enable staff to progress in career development and job satisfaction.

Full administrative support of the above stated purpose and function of this program, expressed in added training personnel, equipment, and funding of special workshops; as well as, cooperation in scheduling and participation as needed from all administrative and program personnel were the keys to the greatly expanded training program. Two training specialists were added—one to the regular Staff Development staff, and one to the Public Service Careers Project Staff.

The resources from the Public Service Careers Project, which was approved initially June 30, 1970, became fully activated during 1971-72. The project's original objectives of new careers and improved service delivery began to be realized, not only in the pilot county of York, but in agency and state personnel policy developments. Through retaining the nationally known authority on Systems Approach and Functional Job Analysis, Dr. Sidney A. Fine of the W. E. Upjohn Institute on Employment Research, to train and involve selected state, district and local staff in redesigning jobs and staffing patterns, sound changes occurred and staff capability for extending these changes was increased. Under this Project, training units

were established and conducted for existing and newly structured paraprofessional positions: Casework assistants, homemakers, teacher aides, food service aides and social service aides. Special training was funded for administrators, supervisors, and caseworkers when jobs were modified by the new aide positions. This included intensive training of supervisors, training staff, and social service aides trained by Dr. Fine. The supervisors also engaged in a Carkhoff Communications workshop. The casework staff received training designed especially for them on the basis of the job data and training needs indicated from task analysis and given by the Winthrop College Social Welfare Faculty. Other training in the pilot county included work with the food stamp staff around the skills needed to perform their tasks.

The Project also sponsored training for and concerning agency paraprofessional staff as a whole. Forty-eight casework assistants, representing twenty-three counties participated in a series of three two-day workshops. The workshops gave an orientation to the agency and to the world of work, developed interviewing skills and increased the workers' understanding of the eligibility procedures which they administered. Two Day Care Workshops of two days each were held for 80-95 supervisors, caseworkers and aides, using small group involvement and laboratory experiences in early child development activities. A five-day workshop concerned with employing the paraprofessional was conducted one day per week over a five weeks period for all local administrators by the University of South Carolina, School of Social Work.

Seventeen new homemakers and ten new homemaker supervisors representing thirteen counties participated in orientation during April 1972. The Project sponsored the revision of the Homemaker Handbook which has been distributed agency-wide. Also, substantial equipment for both training centers was authorized under the Project. This equipment has made it possible to enrich training for all staff through the use of audio and video recording, etc.

In connection with another special project, the South Carolina Emergency Welfare Demonstration Project, four other counties were involved in special training. Beginning in February 1972 and ending in June 1972, Staff Development Personnel provided 14 to 18 hours of intensive training for 45-50 caseworkers, supervisors and district staffs of Charleston, Horry, Greenville and Orangeburg. The training design and content drew heavily from *The Guide For Training Public Welfare Staff in Self-Support Programs*, HEW, Washington, D. C. The training was directed toward better understanding of the project procedures, staff responsibilities, roles of other agencies, child care options, and toward increasing skills of caseworkers to enable clients to move into employment.

The regular training and staff development program has been as active as these special projects, but this will be reported only statistically:

	State and District Staff	County Directors	Clerical Homemakers and Casework Supervisors	Caseworker	Casework Aides	Homemakers	Clerical
Orientation	47	6	38	20	63	By PSC	72
On-Going: Motivational Concepts ...	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community/Agency ..	43	..	..	..	21	..	..
Behavior Modification ..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..
New Approaches to Comm. Serv. ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voluntarism	15	44	29	..	..	..	..
Title VI	23	6	10	..	..	..	..
Family Roles .....	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
Food Stamp Issuance ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	58
Expanding Services to Disabled	15	30	20	..	..	..	..
Employing Aides	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational Leave ..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..

In addition to its training role, Staff Development represents the Department in the Governor's state-wide development of the student volunteer movement; prepares displays for the Social Welfare Forum and serves on committees concerned with manpower, such as, volunteers, work-study in colleges and universities, technical education center advisory, and to special projects in colleges developing social welfare schools.

The training staff engaged in continual training of themselves both within the Department and in other special sessions for training trainers. This latter included workshops at the University of West Virginia. Volunteers for Human Services, at the University of Mississippi on Joint Vocational Rehabilitation and Public Assistance Training, in Regional Sessions on Developing Manpower sponsored by Departments of Mental Retardation, also in Regional and State meetings on Differential Use of Manpower in the Separation of Services and Eligibility.

**TABLE 1—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
HANDLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72
BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Pending Beginning of Year	Received	Approved for Money Payment	Approved for Medical Assistance Only	Denied or Otherwise Terminated	Pending at End of Year
State	4,107	37,185	17,855	1,696	18,647	3,094
Abbeville	20	309	150	12	135	32
Aiken	220	1,546	912	40	689	125
Allendale	16	263	137	9	116	17
Anderson	116	1,037	431	51	598	73
Bamberg	18	327	183	8	124	30
Barnwell	16	352	199	8	145	16
Beaufort	73	652	359	15	278	73
Berkeley	58	492	267	.....	228	55
Calhoun	34	238	166	8	82	16
Charleston	597	3,515	1,576	86	2,115	335
Cherokee	30	306	121	10	185	20
Chester	21	229	138	22	76	14
Chesterfield	51	561	294	20	250	48
Clarendon	34	375	219	20	131	39
Colleton	44	885	404	30	449	46
Darlington	84	794	426	45	318	89
Dillon	19	344	189	11	134	29
Dorchester	50	498	286	.....	231	31
Edgefield	21	263	161	.....	110	13
Fairfield	12	230	95	12	124	11
Florence	170	1,571	721	63	829	128
Georgetown	41	448	241	18	190	40
Greenville	350	2,514	1,074	158	1,479	153
Greenwood	44	561	287	30	256	32
Hampton	45	409	215	5	207	27
Horry	76	1,471	705	63	729	50
Jasper	12	290	188	.....	102	12
Kershaw	36	401	209	26	176	26
Lancaster	14	289	146	19	127	11
Laurens	32	459	243	30	174	44
Lee	34	253	143	11	114	19
Lexington	90	1,113	561	59	510	73
Marion	41	498	326	25	140	48
Marlboro	32	320	206	7	114	25
McCormick	16	249	154	3	82	26
Newberry	54	405	185	32	187	55
Oconee	28	353	164	27	166	24
Orangeburg	271	1,572	803	23	821	196
Pickens	54	394	159	34	231	24
Richland	582	4,219	1,717	321	2,201	562
Saluda	11	219	133	15	74	8
Spartanburg	265	2,454	965	165	1,415	174
Sumter	122	1,357	732	68	588	91
Union	16	368	142	24	200	18
Williamsburg	41	651	248	18	394	32
York	96	1,131	475	45	623	84

**TABLE 2—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1971-72
BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	37,185	7,478	606	18,071	2,259	8,771
Abbeville	309	63	14	142	15	75
Aiken	1,546	236	26	782	106	396
Allendale	263	54	6	126	23	54
Anderson	1,037	295	10	393	47	292
Bamberg	327	59	2	167	22	77
Barnwell	352	78	5	175	12	82
Beaufort	652	84	9	365	72	122
Berkeley	492	66	10	309	10	97
Calhoun	238	46	4	133	13	42
Charleston	3,515	422	70	1,972	240	811
Cherokee	306	81	2	116	6	101
Chester	229	55	3	117	13	41
Chesterfield	561	111	9	243	22	176
Clarendon	375	85	13	157	13	107
Colleton	885	161	11	436	35	242
Darlington	794	159	14	408	33	180
Dillon	344	66	7	165	8	98
Dorchester	498	98	3	235	63	99
Edgefield	263	52	5	132	23	51
Fairfield	230	46	3	115	16	50
Florence	1,571	304	21	805	80	361
Georgetown	448	55	17	250	16	110
Greenville	2,514	576	35	1,148	163	592
Greenwood	561	109	19	284	31	118
Hampton	409	91	13	163	34	108
Horry	1,471	300	12	730	71	358
Jasper	290	14	8	174	41	53
Kershaw	401	108	3	165	8	117
Lancaster	289	76	2	130	21	60
Laurens	459	116	8	186	10	139
Lee	253	63	7	124	8	51
Lexington	1,113	213	6	595	68	231
Marion	498	87	8	248	24	131
Marlboro	320	53	7	135	30	90
McCormick	249	47	1	119	29	53
Newberry	405	89	4	184	38	90
Oconee	353	91	10	140	10	102
Orangeburg	1,572	264	18	874	74	342
Pickens	394	106	7	178	22	81
Richland	4,219	1,089	56	1,881	338	855
Saluda	219	42	3	106	11	57
Spartanburg	2,454	566	39	1,059	144	646
Sumter	1,357	265	28	705	59	300
Union	368	87	2	166	10	103
Williamsburg	651	135	25	290	42	159
York	1,131	210	21	544	85	271

**TABLE 3—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
APPROVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1971-72
BY COUNTY, BY CATEGORY**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	17,855	2,574	260	11,042	531	3,448
Abbeville	150	26	2	96	8	18
Aiken	912	114	18	565	42	173
Allendale	137	22	3	76	2	34
Anderson	431	102	5	217	9	98
Bamberg	183	19	.....	116	8	40
Barnwell	199	49	.....	107	4	39
Beaufort	359	39	5	234	17	64
Berkeley	267	24	4	190	5	44
Calhoun	166	25	1	108	5	27
Charleston	1,576	114	27	1,114	33	288
Cherokee	121	29	2	56	1	33
Chester	138	22	2	83	5	26
Chesterfield	294	57	1	151	4	81
Clarendon	219	34	3	118	8	56
Colleton	404	38	4	238	8	66
Darlington	426	65	6	272	5	78
Dillon	189	37	2	103	5	42
Dorchester	286	39	1	181	7	58
Edgefield	161	26	2	97	6	30
Fairfield	95	12	1	60	4	18
Florence	721	105	6	452	20	138
Georgetown	241	16	5	165	8	47
Greenville	1,074	184	18	625	30	217
Greenwood	287	34	11	188	9	45
Hampton	215	46	7	109	6	47
Horry	705	129	11	392	18	155
Jasper	188	10	2	125	19	32
Kershaw	209	36	2	109	3	59
Lancaster	146	33	2	77	4	30
Laurens	243	42	4	123	2	72
Lee	143	34	3	75	2	29
Lexington	561	66	4	398	18	75
Marion	326	51	3	190	9	73
Marlboro	206	36	2	110	5	53
McCormick	154	21	1	100	7	25
Newberry	185	30	.....	98	11	46
Oconee	164	45	4	60	5	50
Orangeburg	803	90	8	531	20	104
Pickens	159	23	3	91	6	31
Richland	1,717	228	28	1,150	70	241
Saluda	133	17	1	79	.....	36
Spartanburg	965	166	7	533	30	229
Sumter	732	96	14	489	14	119
Union	142	14	2	86	6	34
Williamsburg	248	52	10	123	12	51
York	475	72	13	282	11	97

**TABLE 4—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
DENIED FOR MONEY PAYMENT DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR 1971-72 BY COUNTY, BY CATEGORY**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	18,647	3,487	341	7,729	1,774	5,316
Abbeville	135	23	12	42	8	50
Aiken	689	98	12	274	71	234
Allendale	116	20	3	51	20	22
Anderson	598	153	5	194	43	203
Bamberg	124	27	2	47	13	35
Barnwell	145	20	3	69	9	44
Beaufort	278	32	3	135	51	57
Berkeley	228	41	5	119	9	54
Calhoun	82	17	3	35	11	16
Charleston	2,115	247	50	1,002	228	588
Cherokee	185	42	1	75	5	62
Chester	76	11	1	39	13	12
Chesterfield	250	34	7	94	19	96
Clarendon	131	29	8	42	4	48
Colleton	449	93	7	151	29	169
Darlington	318	59	5	134	27	93
Dillon	134	17	5	55	5	52
Dorchester	231	59	1	67	58	46
Edgefield	110	30	3	36	17	24
Fairfield	124	22	2	56	12	32
Florence	829	150	14	380	60	225
Georgetown	190	23	10	83	8	66
Greenville	1,479	265	12	662	143	397
Greenwood	256	57	6	103	22	68
Hampton	207	44	5	62	32	64
Horry	729	126	2	346	52	203
Jasper	102	3	4	47	24	24
Kershaw	176	51	1	57	7	60
Lancaster	127	30	.....	54	16	27
Laurens	174	43	3	58	8	62
Lee	114	31	4	51	6	22
Lexington	510	90	2	221	52	145
Marion	140	17	3	61	8	51
Marlboro	114	17	4	32	25	36
McCormick	82	21	.....	21	19	21
Newberry	187	31	4	82	27	43
Oconee	166	23	5	84	4	50
Orangeburg	821	163	15	344	50	249
Pickens	231	49	5	112	15	50
Richland	2,201	571	35	763	257	575
Saluda	74	9	2	31	11	21
Spartanburg	1,415	249	27	602	115	422
Sumter	588	117	14	241	46	170
Union	200	54	.....	72	8	66
Williamsburg	394	76	15	171	30	102
York	623	103	11	272	77	160

**TABLE 5—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
CASES HANDLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72
BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Cases Under Care July 1, 1971	Cases Approved	Net Inter-County Transfers	Cases Closed	Cases Under Care June 30, 1972
State	53,160	17,855	.....	13,053	57,962
Abbeville	516	150	- 9	118	539
Aiken	2,028	912	- 2	532	2,406
Allendale	573	137	- 3	97	610
Anderson	1,604	431	+ 7	434	1,608
Bamberg	598	183	- 1	127	653
Barnwell	747	199	.....	186	760
Beaufort	1,242	359	+ 4	241	1,364
Berkeley	572	267	- 1	133	700
Calhoun	472	166	- 5	114	519
Charleston	4,556	1,576	- 6	980	5,146
Cherokee	471	121	+ 1	142	451
Chester	477	133	- 1	131	483
Chesterfield	851	294	.....	171	974
Clarendon	889	219	+ 5	191	922
Colleton	1,054	404	- 3	271	1,184
Darlington	1,518	426	- 5	347	1,592
Dillon	769	189	-12	149	797
Dorchester	813	286	+ 2	132	919
Edgefield	526	161	- 3	143	536
Fairfield	427	95	- 3	123	396
Florence	2,406	721	+ 5	530	2,602
Georgetown	674	241	+ 2	149	768
Greenville	3,065	1,074	+13	1,060	3,092
Greenwood	751	287	+ 1	240	799
Hampton	859	215	+ 6	170	910
Horry	2,062	705	- 1	497	2,269
Jasper	664	183	- 2	132	713
Kershaw	653	209	+ 4	151	715
Lancaster	650	146	- 3	180	613
Laurens	844	243	- 5	208	874
Lee	455	143	+ 1	85	514
Lexington	895	561	- 2	335	1,119
Marion	794	326	+ 5	190	935
Marlboro	783	206	+ 5	153	841
McCormick	310	154	+ 2	107	359
Newberry	553	185	+ 2	167	573
Oconee	800	164	.....	173	791
Orangeburg	2,285	803	+11	422	2,677
Pickens	620	159	- 3	133	588
Richland	4,169	1,717	- 8	963	4,915
Saluda	431	133	- 3	99	462
Spartanburg	2,850	965	.....	907	2,908
Sumter	2,007	732	+ 1	391	2,349
Union	487	142	- 1	157	471
Williamsburg	1,023	248	- 1	132	1,088
York	1,357	475	+ 6	390	1,448

**TABLE 6—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
CASES UNDER CARE JUNE 30, 1972
BY COUNTY, BY CATEGORY ¹**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	57,962	17,356	1,878	26,094	263	12,371
Abbeville	539	211	20	224	5	79
Aiken	2,406	628	81	1,191	19	487
Allendale	610	168	18	316	.....	108
Anderson	1,608	733	71	411	6	387
Bamberg	653	169	16	324	4	140
Barnwell	760	294	17	272	3	174
Beaufort	1,364	252	27	814	10	261
Berkeley	700	176	25	343	3	153
Calhoun	519	132	23	271	4	89
Charleston	5,146	884	168	3,171	17	906
Cherokee	451	219	15	90	.....	127
Chester	483	207	14	135	2	125
Chesterfield	974	364	26	316	2	266
Clarendon	922	254	37	388	6	237
Colleton	1,184	273	27	652	3	229
Darlington	1,592	402	46	811	3	330
Dillon	797	291	21	270	3	212
Dorchester	919	173	26	528	4	188
Edgefield	536	206	21	193	2	114
Fairfield	396	177	12	113	4	90
Florence	2,602	719	74	1,152	10	647
Georgetown	768	186	41	376	3	162
Greenville	3,092	1,105	98	1,189	6	694
Greenwood	799	272	35	334	6	152
Hampton	910	247	40	444	2	177
Horry	2,269	558	70	1,054	4	583
Jasper	718	176	9	370	15	148
Kershaw	715	281	27	223	2	182
Lancaster	613	321	9	150	1	132
Laurens	874	402	39	226	1	206
Lee	514	194	22	211	1	86
Lexington	1,119	334	29	540	8	208
Marion	935	263	29	378	7	258
Marlboro	841	263	30	334	4	210
McCormick	359	115	7	179	2	56
Newberry	578	242	16	159	7	154
Oconee	791	417	33	129	2	210
Orangeburg	2,677	730	75	1,351	13	508
Pickens	588	270	20	129	2	167
Richland	4,915	1,277	164	2,683	36	755
Saluda	462	159	20	181	1	101
Spartanburg	2,908	1,048	101	1,027	11	721
Sumter	2,349	522	55	1,331	7	434
Union	471	185	21	129	.....	136
Williamsburg	1,088	386	43	369	5	285
York	1,448	471	60	613	7	297

¹ Excluding cases receiving assistance from local funds and cases receiving medical assistance only.

**TABLE 7—ANALYSIS OF ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FROM
LOCAL FUNDS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1971-72
BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	Total Payments	Medical Care			Foster Home Care for Children	Money Payments to Cases	Other Payments
		Hospitalization	Nursing Care	Other			
State	\$287,147.20	\$66,805.38	\$6,961.33	\$35,635.25	\$83,521.87	\$48,472.96	\$45,750.41
Abbeville	2,264.98	24.50	.....	354.74	.....	1,885.74	.....
Aiken	1,818.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,818.35	.....
Allendale	1,583.68	.....	.....	66.68	.....	.....	1,517.00
Anderson	6,341.86	514.85	.....	1,410.90	721.18	1,377.43	2,317.50
Bamberg	700.50	.....	.....	223.28	70.79	15.00	391.43
Barnwell	2,357.72	.....	.....	640.19	.....	.....	1,717.53
Beaufort	2,643.13	.....	.....	237.73	467.34	385.00	1,553.06
Berkeley	1,846.25	.....	.....	297.21	588.00	921.04	40.00
Calhoun	21,875.83	21,397.30	.....	146.38	.....	.....	332.15
Charleston	16,545.53	.....	.....	.....	14,639.00	1,906.53	.....
Cherokee	333.28	.....	.....	165.08	52.82	96.13	19.25
Chester	4,990.70	.....	3,854.60	43.17	37.14	.....	1,055.79
Chesterfield	1,789.62	.....	.....	661.22	442.28	15.00	665.12
Clarendon	3,268.65	2,608.00	.....	303.21	.....	23.87	333.57
Colleton	6,296.71	1,104.50	.....	1,458.63	1,133.54	.....	2,600.04
Darlington	20,715.30	14,805.00	.....	370.23	4,519.86	.....	1,020.21
Dillon	8,738.37	7,550.76	.....	800.61	290.00	82.00	15.00
Dorchester	2,965.17	.....	21.00	614.14	281.90	328.47	1,719.66
Edgefield	800.86	.....	92.00	148.33	.....	160.00	400.53
Fairfield	1,067.61	.....	.....	176.04	.....	135.57	756.00
Florence	2,683.54	.....	.....	96.98	.....	10.00	2,576.56
Georgetown	7,367.42	2,612.95	.....	957.91	.....	2,860.56	936.00
Greenville	41,057.53	52.00	.....	3,243.90	32,459.73	5,301.90	.....
Greenwood	2,304.19	.....	.....	399.92	201.73	35.00	1,667.54
Hampton	4,281.98	371.10	.....	552.40	284.69	.....	3,073.79
Horry	375.95	.....	.....	24.18	336.92	.....	14.85
Jasper	2,613.66	1,870.90	.....	7.50	.....	460.26	275.00
Kershaw	2,504.69	.....	.....	545.26	.....	.....	1,959.43
Lancaster	2,712.83	600.00	.....	649.11	335.87	447.00	680.85
Laurens	1,892.88	.....	.....	168.49	1,063.60	49.35	611.44
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	1,484.05	39.13	.....	375.84	826.64	181.44	61.00
Marion	4,224.87	.....	.....	1,737.22	256.57	2,231.08	.....
Marlboro	3,327.30	.....	.....	2,083.92	328.88	.....	914.50
McCormick	9,691.75	8,883.64	.....	576.71	.....	.....	231.40
Newberry	1,861.26	.....	.....	192.67	340.38	220.00	1,108.21
Oconee	3,146.32	.....	.....	985.43	.....	.....	2,160.89
Orangeburg	6,945.41	.....	.....	1,578.59	1,576.32	953.36	2,837.14
Pickens	282.05	.....	.....	.....	282.05	.....	.....
Richland	10,629.52	.....	.....	451.32	4,901.85	1,149.96	4,126.39
Saluda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spartanburg	50,034.80	22.50	.....	9,600.93	14,581.44	25,067.27	762.66
Sumter	557.83	.....	.....	.....	359.18	198.65	.....
Union	2,480.86	.....	.....	1,003.91	561.99	.....	923.96
Williamsburg	4,230.96	4,056.00	.....	.....	.....	77.00	97.96
York	11,508.45	292.25	2,903.73	2,285.29	1,580.18	80.00	4,277.00

CHART 1

CASELOADS (QUARTERLY AVERAGE) JULY 1966 - JUNE 1972

THOUSANDS

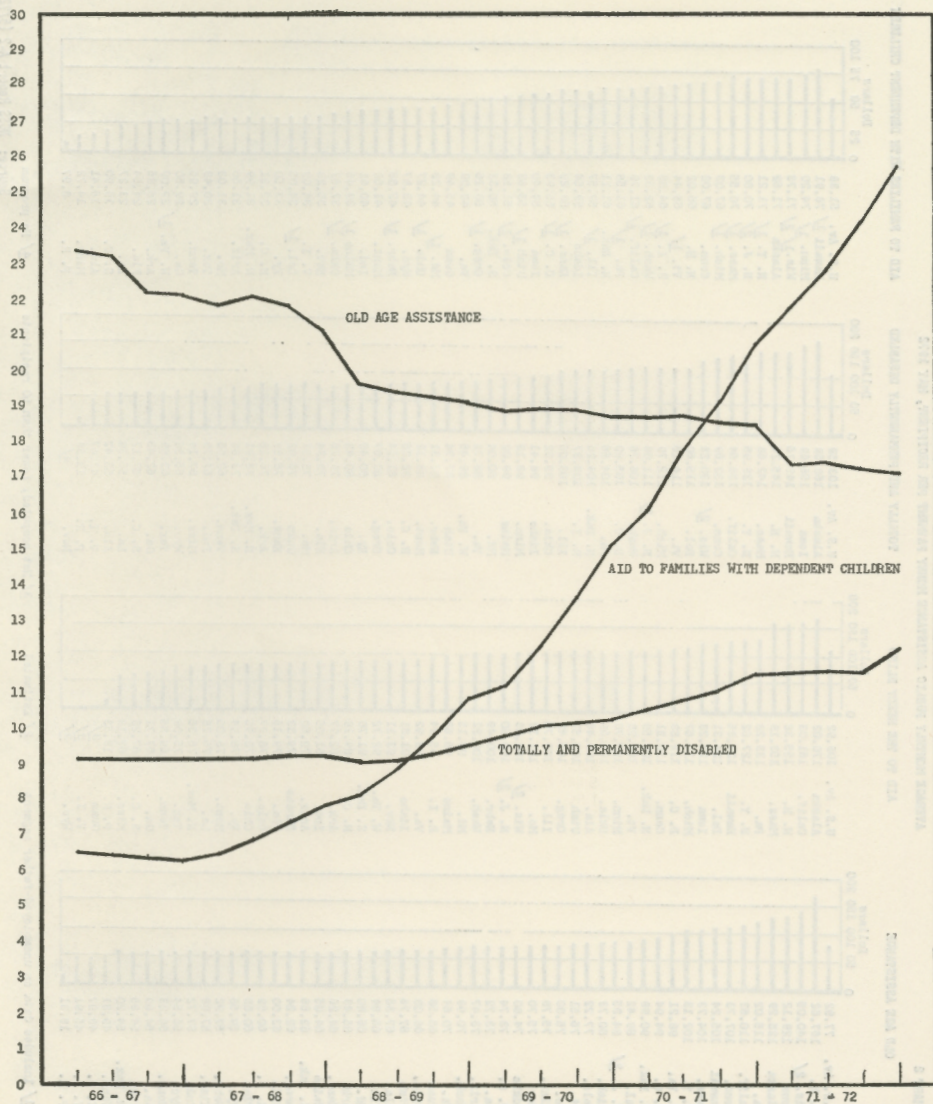


CHART 2

AVERAGE MONTHLY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT, MAY 1972

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

AID TO THE NEEDY BLIND

TOTALLY AND PERMANENTLY DISABLED

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

		Dollars
		0 50 100 150 200
U.S. Av.	77.92	
N. H.	167.62	
Wis. 2/	140.05	
Iowa	129.12	
Alaska	128.29	
Pa.	115.02	
Calif.	110.63	
Conn.	107.73	
Hawaii	105.24	
Mass.	104.73	
N. Y.	102.13	
W. Va.	98.21	
D. C.	94.94	
N. Dak.	90.98	
Del.	89.42	
N. J. 2/	84.35	
Mich.	80.73	
Colo.	77.22	
Vt.	76.51	
Mo.	75.80	
Miss.	75.78	
Nev.	75.70	
Idaho	74.80	
N. C.	73.74	
La.	73.72	
Ariz.	73.47	
Wash.	70.98	
Va.	70.64	
Guam	69.58	
Okla.	68.08	
Utah	67.76	
Ala.	67.36	
Ill.	66.84	
Md.	66.80	
Ark.	65.43	
Kans.	64.26	
Maine	64.05	
S. Dak.	63.66	
Oreg.	62.24	
Ohio	62.00	
R. I.	60.89	
Fla.	60.88	
Ky.	59.58	
Nebr.	57.92	
Miss.	57.88	
Ind.	57.72	
Nyo.	56.54	
Mont.	56.23	
Ga.	54.89	
Tex.	54.28	
N. Mex.	54.20	
Tenn.	49.81	
S. C.	48.97	
V. I.	45.91	
P. R.	18.31	

		Dollars
		0 50 100 150 200
U.S. Av.	108.92	
Alaska	170.02	
Calif.	161.03	
N. H.	155.38	
Mass.	153.18	
Pa.	133.28	
N. Y.	127.62	
Hawaii	125.85	
Del.	124.31	
Iowa	123.23	
Mich.	114.67	
D. C.	112.88	
Conn.	110.31	
N. Dak.	109.59	
Vt.	108.98	
Miss.	108.70	
Okla.	106.69	
Ala.	106.46	
Utah	105.57	
Oreg.	105.49	
Ill.	103.70	
Mo.	101.18	
Wis. 2/	101.03	
N. J. 2/	100.50	
Nebr.	100.49	
Wash.	100.32	
Md.	99.15	
Maine	96.63	
R. I.	95.24	
Va.	93.92	
Idaho	93.81	
Nev.	93.11	
W. Va.	92.72	
S. Dak.	91.70	
N. C.	89.18	
Ark.	82.97	
Ind.	81.05	
Ariz.	79.50	
Kansas	79.33	
Fla.	79.16	
Colo.	78.97	
Ohio	78.95	
Ky.	76.94	
Mont.	76.06	
La.	76.78	
N. Mex.	76.36	
Tex.	75.09	
Tenn.	69.85	
Ga.	67.71	
S. C.	67.28	
Miss.	67.18	
P. R.	13.53	
Guam	3/	
V. I.	3/	
Nyo.	3/	

		Dollars
		0 50 100 150 200
U.S. Av.	103.59	
Alaska	168.69	
Iowa	156.69	
Hawaii	145.76	
N. H.	145.26	
Mass.	142.68	
N. Y.	138.96	
Calif.	138.64	
Conn.	133.69	
Wis. 2/	130.23	
Del.	115.60	
Vt.	114.16	
Mich.	112.79	
N. J. 2/	111.08	
Wash.	108.78	
D. C.	105.80	
Pa.	104.56	
N. Dak.	104.26	
R. I.	103.37	
Ill.	103.06	
Okla.	99.82	
Idaho	98.41	
Miss.	98.12	
Maine	98.02	
Md.	90.04	
Va.	88.73	
W. Va.	88.46	
Utah	87.74	
Nebr.	87.31	
Mont.	83.12	
N. C.	82.36	
Colo.	81.14	
Oreg.	80.67	
Ky.	80.48	
Ohio	80.43	
Ariz.	79.76	
Fla.	78.34	
Mo.	78.31	
Guam	76.92	
Kans.	76.87	
Ark.	76.16	
N. Mex.	73.91	
S. Dak.	73.85	
Tenn.	68.06	
Ind.	67.79	
Miss.	67.14	
Nyo.	66.38	
Tex.	63.89	
Ga.	62.46	
S. C.	57.17	
La.	56.39	
Ala.	53.42	
V. I.	47.67	
P. R.	13.38	
Nev.	4/	

		Dollars
		0 25 50 75 100
U.S. Av.	51.38	
Hawaii 1/	78.91	
Miss. 1/	74.20	
Wis. 1/ 2/	71.73	
Alaska	71.62	
N. Y. 1/	71.21	
N. J. 2/	70.80	
Mass. 1/	70.55	
Mich. 1/	67.03	
Conn.	67.02	
N. H.	66.02	
Vt. 1/	65.44	
R. I. 1/	64.88	
Wash. 1/	62.83	
Calif. 1/	61.79	
Pa. 1/	61.58	
N. Dak.	61.11	
Ill. 1/	59.57	
Idaho	59.54	
Mont. 1/	58.29	
D. C. 1/	55.93	
Iowa	54.40	
Utah 1/	53.63	
Colo. 1/	51.58	
S. Dak.	50.31	
Oreg. 1/	50.16	
Va.	48.09	
Guam	45.49	
Md. 1/	44.28	
Ohio 1/	44.27	
Nyo.	43.87	
Nebr. 1/	42.86	
Mont.	41.68	
Ind.	40.61	
Maine 1/	39.46	
Okla. 1/	37.57	
Nev.	35.23	
V. I.	34.09	
Del. 2/	34.05	
Ky.	33.50	
N. C.	32.31	
N. Mex.	31.99	
Ariz.	31.66	
Mo.	31.03	
Tex.	30.48	
Tenn.	29.96	
Ga.	29.50	
W. Va. 1/	29.05	
Ark.	26.86	
Fla.	24.54	
La.	23.27	
S. C.	19.90	
Ala.	16.41	
Miss.	14.72	
P. R.	8.97	

1/ Includes data on unemployed-father segment

2/ Estimated

3/ Not computed, fewer than 50 recipients

4/ No program

Source: NCSS Report A-2 (5/72)